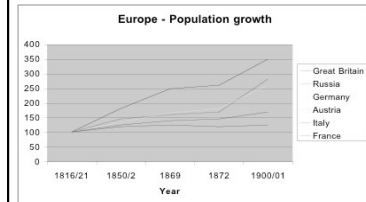


Building of European Supremacy

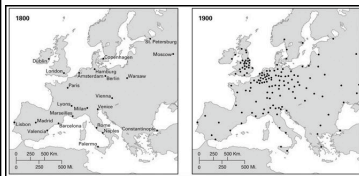
Society & Politics to
World War I

Population

- What is the demographic differential between the developed and the undeveloped world?
- Stable/slowly growing pops in developed countries & large/rapidly growing pops in undeveloped regions
- What does this situation contribute to?
- The world's present food & resource crisis



European Cities of 100,000 or More,
1800 and 1900



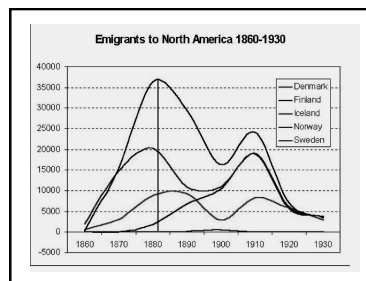
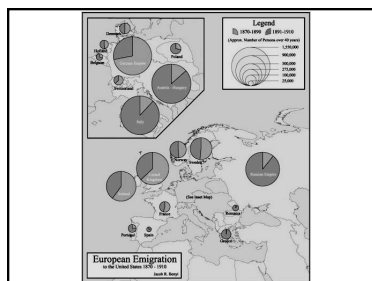
Migration

- Peasant emancipation = legal movement easier
- Better transportation = mobility
- Attraction/targets = cheap land & better wages (Americas, Australia)
- The numbers: 1846-1932 50 mill left homelands
- Mid century from GB, Ger, Scan
- Post 1885 from S & E Eur

Migration

- Relieved social & population pressures on the continent
- Exodus + Europe's economic & technological superiority...

➔ **EUROPEANIZATION**



2nd Industrial Revolution

- A 2nd Industrial Revolution quickened the pace of industrialization, forcing much more rapid change in European society between 1870 and World War I.
- Mechanized industry, powered by new forms of energy, spread to all European states, though not to every region within them; it vastly increased the quality of goods available to large segments of the population, and not just to the wealthy.

2nd Industrial Revolution

- Technological takeoff
 - Steel becomes inexpensive to make (steel replaces iron) – Bessemer Process
 - The chemicals industry emerges in Germany (hydrocarbons-- dye stuffs become important to the textiles industry; later plastics, explosives, etc.)
 - Steam-powered ships overtake sailing ships, electricity becomes more competitive (power source by 1870s), the internal combustion and diesel engines are perfected by the Germans and utilize the emerging oil and gas industry (automobiles and machinery).
 - The telephone and radio would be in wide-spread use by World War I.

2nd Industrial Revolution

- By the end of the century, researchers had identified the causes of several killer disease: typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera, tetanus, diphtheria, and leprosy.
- Quarantines, immunizations, and vaccinations could then be used.
 - Population of India and China outstripped the food supply.
 - Population of Europe doubled between 1800 and 1900 and created overcrowding.

Why not Britain?

- moved slowly and uncertainly into the new high growth industries
- in 1870 had 1/3 of the world's manufacturing production & American 22%; by 1914 had only 14.1% - America had 35.3% and Germany 15.9%
- Role of state - its imperial position meant an economy tied to the markets of empire.
- Position was based on industries requiring little education or skill, so it was difficult to move onto the capital and skill intensive industries of the Second Industrial Revolution.

Why does Germany take the lead?

- State building and protection
- 1891-1911 population increased from 49 million to 65 million
- Output increased from 0.23 per person to 0.37 per person a year
- Trade increased by 200%

Germany: Industrialization

- What was really consuming the new Germany was industry.
 - German industry was quickly overtaking British industrial might.
 - Germany surpassed Britain in iron consumption by the late 1890s and in coal consumption in the early twentieth century. (about 1908)
 - Thus, Germany had the most modern army and economy in Europe.
 - Unfortunately, the system of government was not as modern. It was still conservative and authoritarian.

Shifting Social Order

- Main cause: changes brought by the Industrial Revolution
- Classes used to depend mainly on relationship to land - nobles & peasants, with only a relatively small middle class which occupied secondary position
- With the spread of industry came a more complex society

The Upper Class

- By the late 19th C the upper class was not just nobles, but superrich industrialists
- Rich industrialists = "nouveau riches"
 - "New rich"
- Some gained titles by marrying into nobility
- All felt they should be treated like nobility
- UC held the top jobs in military & govt

The Middle Class

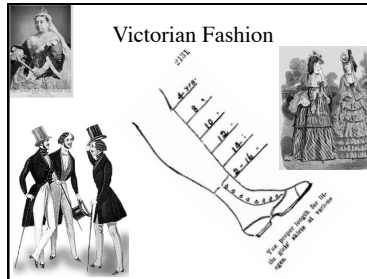


The Middle Class Values

- The MC was growing rapidly now
- Small businessmen resented power of great capitalists
- Afraid of large companies
- Even the small MC household was expected to have at least a cook and a housemaid
- Strove to keep up with their "betters"

The Middle Class Values

- Nuclear families in industrializing W Eur
- Generally a large house/apartment
- Ideals of luxury & respectability
- A strict code of etiquette govern social behavior
- Fashion was well-defined
 - Victorian fashion
- Children = “seen but not heard”



More Victorian Fashion



The Middle Class Values

- Courtship & Marriage:
 - More freedom to choose, “falling in love” more accepted, BUT...
 - Family still had great control
 - Most still considered the “practical” side
- Marriage contracts drawn up to protect woman's property rights
- Roles changed: a successful husband was one who earned enough to keep wife at home & family “well-heeled”

The Middle Class Values

- “cult of domesticity”
- Women ran the household
- Participated in religious or charity service outside the home
- Ideal woman = “tender, self-sacrificing caregiver who provided a nest for her children and a peaceful refuge for her husband.”



The Middle Class Values

- Many members of the middle class had come to believe in separate spheres - the idea that women belonged in the home and men belonged in the workplace. One of the most influential symbols of the new vision of womanhood was Queen Victoria. She publicly relished her role as a devoted wife and mother, seeming like a perfect example of new middle class virtues.
- Victorian Room Panorama

Victorian Architecture

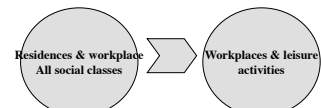


Accelerated Urbanization

- Rapid industrial development urbanized northwestern Europe and the United States.
- Cities became more numerous, much larger, and more densely populated.
 - For example, between 1866 and World War I, Berlin grew from half a million to two million. At unification, Germany had just 3 cities of more than 100,000 people; by 1903, it had 15.
 - During the same time span, Paris grew from 2 to 3 million.

Redesign of Cities

- Why?
- New pressures, needs, and lifestyles
- City centers were transformed



Why rebuild Paris?

- Population growth, overcrowding, and poor water/sewage provision had resulted in public health crisis.
- Deaths from cholera: 1831 - 18,400
1848 - 19,000

Why rebuild Paris?

- Napoleon III's desire to provide jobs.
- Napoleon III's desire to build La Grand Nation.



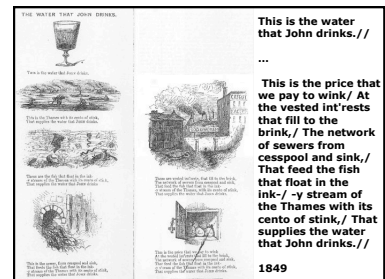
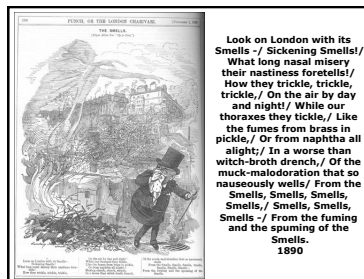
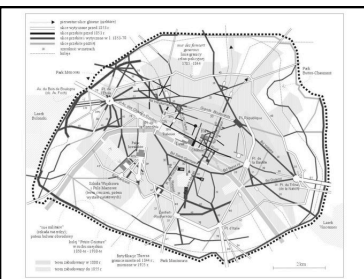
Why rebuild Paris?

- Napoleon III's desire to "lance" centers of unrest and rebellion.



Why rebuild Paris?

- On this diagram, one can clearly see the path of the new Rue Saint-Denis cutting through buildings and more narrow, twisting streets.



Hausmannization

- Because of Hausmannization, the 1860's was a time of intense upheaval in Paris. Many Parisians were troubled by the destruction of old roots. The impressionist movement depicted this loss of connection in such paintings as Manet's "Bar at Folies," 1882. The subject of the painting is talking to a man, seen in the mirror behind her, but seems unengaged. This seems a symptom of living in Paris at this time: the citizens became detached from one another. The continuous destruction of physical Paris led to a destruction of social Paris as well.



A Different View

*"By this boiling lava from volcanoes snatched,
Which flows and hardens with time's dispatch,
Our public places and our pavements
Once arid now become resplendent.
And he who compares the old and the new
May wonder indeed at Paris renewed;
Thus, all is made grand for the honor of France:
This is our new era and our Louis has begun it."*



"Bourgeoisification"

- By providing upper bourgeois a safe, clean, and attractive place to shop, department stores and other modern shopping venues took advantage of the bourgeoisification of Paris.



Hausmann's renovation was the final step towards the bourgeoisification of Paris, and assured the continued dominance of that class.



The Woman Question

- The Industrial Revolution had made it possible for women to work and to support themselves and their families.
 - Husbands, however, still had control of women's children and property, education was unattainable for most, and employment was scarce and low paying.
- The women's movement was far from united. Middle-class women and working-class women led very different lives.
 - Many of the working-class were more concerned with economic issues than with the right to vote.

The Woman Question

- Despite the many aspects of women's rights, the "question" was posed as a suffrage issue.
- After World War I (1918) women over thirty gained the right to vote in Britain. By 1928, they had the same voting rights as men. (21 years old).
- Women in the U.S., Germany, and the Soviet Union also gained the right to vote after the war, but they would have to wait a long time in places such as France, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland.
- Victorian women's rights - Britain

Women's Social and Political Union

- Emmeline Pankhurst Radical feminist
- With her daughters Christabel and Sylvia.
- Lobbied for the extension of the right to vote.
- Violent tactics
- Many imprisoned.
- "Deeds not Words"
- Militant suffragettes



"The doctor seemed annoyed at my resistance and he broke into a temper as he pried my teeth with the steel implement. The pain was intense and at last I must have given way, for he got the gap between my teeth, when he proceeded to turn it until my jaws were fastened wide apart. Then he put down my throat a tube, which seemed to me much too wide and something like four feet in length. Then the food was poured in quickly; it made me sick a few seconds after it was down. Before long I heard the sounds of the forced feeding in the next cell to mine...it was Elsie Howley. When the ghastly process was over and all quiet. I tapped on the wall and called out at the top of my voice. 'No Surrender', and then came the answer in Elsie's voice, 'No Surrender'."

Constance Lytton



Moderate National Union of Woman Suffrage

- Great Britain
- 1908- 500,000 members in London
- Millicent Fawcett
- Her view was the Parliament would grant women the vote only when convinced that women would be respectable and responsible in their political activity.



Jewish Emancipation

- Late 18th - 19th
- Different paces different countries
- Early steps uncertain, frequently limited, partially repealed
- Political rights did not mean property rights or freedom from discriminatory taxes
- Western Europe equal or more nearly equal, not so much in the east
- Especially Russia - aliens under Russian rule, & pogroms

Jewish Emancipation

- Mainly in west 1850 - 1880...
- Inter-marriage w/ non-Jews
- Leaders in science, education
- Served in govt
- Politically liberal, in the east many associated w/socialist parties
- Migration east to west, U.S.
- Last two decades, erosion of rights, anti-Semitism
- Often scapegoats for economic crises

Labor

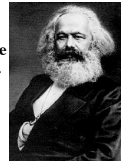
- Around the world, labor, too, was caught in the changing conditions of the 2nd wave of the industrial revolution. Large enterprises required large armies of unskilled workers, who worked for low pay, usually by the day or by the job.
- Men began to replace women and children in factory jobs.
- As technology increased the number of unskilled workers, labor standards, and wages all declined. This would lead to labor unrest and efforts at reform (& emigration).

Karl Marx 1818-1883

- The philosopher, social scientist, historian and revolutionary, Karl Marx, is without a doubt the most influential socialist thinker to emerge in the 19th century.
- Although he was largely ignored by scholars in his own lifetime, his social, economic and political ideas gained rapid acceptance in the socialist movement after his death in 1883.
 - Until quite recently almost half the population of the world lived under regimes that claimed to be Marxist.

Marx and Socialism

- Marx traced the history of the various modes of production and predicted the collapse of the present one -- industrial capitalism -- and its replacement by communism.



3 Streams leading to Marxism

- French Revolution
 - Abrupt, total revolution
 - Success of Bourgeoisie
- British Industrial Revolution
 - Position of labor
 - “condition of Working Class” Engels
- German Philosophy of Hegel

Philosophy of Hegel

- Dialectics
 - Thesis vs. Antithesis --> synthesis
- Historic change comes through the clash of antagonistic elements.
- History is a process of development through time, logical and deterministic, everything happens in sequence by cause.
- Hegel saw primacy of ideas that cause change, Marx focused on economic reality.

Marxian view of Historical Development

- Material conditions give rise to economic classes.
- Each class develops ideology suited to its needs.
 - Prevailing religion, government, law, morals reflect the outlook of these classes

Class Antagonism

- Agrarian Conditions produce landholding class
- Changes in trade routes, money, productive techniques, leads to rise of Bourgeoisie
- Eventually Bourgeoisie and landholding class clash
 - England 1642
 - France 1789

Development of Proletariat

- As the Bourgeoisie develops there is a corresponding development in the proletariat.
- According to Marx the Bourgeoisie is defined as those who own capital
- Proletariat does not own capital
- Under competitive conditions the Bourgeoisie devour themselves
- The Proletariat then overthrows the Bourgeoisie in a revolution.

Results of Proletariat revolution

- Abolish private property/private ownership of capital
- Classless society results
- State withers
- Religion disappears

Marxist Ideas

- Labor theory of value
 - Value of any man-made object depended on the amount of labor put into it. Capital is the stored up labor of past times.
- Surplus value theory
 - The worker is paid less than the value of his labor (e.g. product sells for \$10 and the total worker wage is \$3, according to Marx the worker has had \$7 stolen from him)
 - Capital therefore is accumulated surplus value that the prevailing system (gov't, religion, law, education, etc.) has allowed the owner to steal from the worker.

Marxist Ideas, cont.

- Workers must remain angry.
- Union gains of higher wages were just more crumbs from the owners table. Even if the worker is paid \$5 (referring to the previous example) he is still being robbed of \$5.
 - No Unions, No gov't legislation (could the worker make real gains through a gov't committed to protecting the ruling classes interests?)

Ideas from Communist Manifesto

- The worker is deprived of the wealth he himself has created
- The state is a committee of the bourgeoisie for the exploitation of the worker
- Religion is a drug to keep the workingman quietly dreaming of his heavenly reward. "Opiate of the Masses"
- The working family has been prostituted and brutalized by the bourgeoisie
- The proletariat have no country

Divisions of Socialism

- Would improvement for the working class come through revolution or democratic reform?
- Purists - no compromise - Marx
- Anarchists - overthrow now - no future plan
- Revisionists - gradual reform - Fabians in Britain - Eduard Bernstein questions Marx's conclusions about society
- Syndicalists - workers groups control industry of which they are a part
- 3/4 willing to use violence

European Socialism

- Parties proliferate in France, Belgium and Britain (coalition to form Labour Party)
- Russia had not yet reached capitalist stage - some claimed possible bypass on to communist stage

Britain

- Trade unions grew steadily & supported liberal party candidates
- 1901 Taff Vale decision provoked formation of Labour Party
- Socialism not included, remained preserve of non-Marxist intellectuals
- Fabianism - gradualist approach to reform
 - The Webbs, HG Wells, GB Shaw
 - Largely peaceful, democratic, hard-working civil servants
 - "gas & water" socialism

Britain

- **Conservatives split on tariff issue, Liberals feared Labour party & restored union protection & undertook social legislation**
 - i. e. National Insurance Act 1911 (unemployment benefits & health care)
- **Financing programs led to liberal Commons vs. conservative Lords battle**
- **Parliament Act 1911: Commons could override legislative veto of Lords**
- **Significance: expanded govt role in citizens' lives**

France

Socialist methodology split	
Jean Jaures	Jules Guesde
Cooperate w/MC radical ministries to ensure enactment of social legislation	Cooperation is in opposition to Marxist theory
<p>Second International condemned "opportunism" (socialist appointments to govt posts/cooperation) & demanded French socialist party</p>	

Syndicalism

- Confederation Generale du Travail
- Direct action
- Georges Sorel, *Reflections on Violence*
- Using the general strike to motivate worker unity & power
- In conflict w/socialist belief in aiding labor thru state action

Anarchism



- **Auguste Blanqui** - tear down capitalist society by force - spent most of life in jail
- **Pierre Joseph Proudhon** - wrote *What is Property?* - suggested ending private property for mutualism

Germany

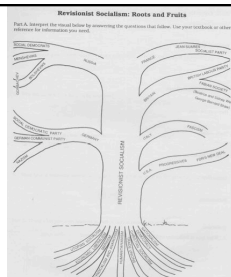
- **SPD - German Social Democratic Party 1875**
 - Lialle - worker participation in politics
 - Liebknecht/Bebel - pure marxists, revol. not reform
- **Bismarck's persecution forged character**
- **Anti-socialist legislation = counterproductive**
- **Post 1880 SPD steadily gained votes in Reichstag elections**
- **German workers maintained socialist loyalties, so Bismarck begins social welfare legislation**
 - Health ins, pensions, disability
- **Paternalistic, conservative alternative to socialism**

Germany - Erfurt Program

- Wilhelm II “dropped the pilot” & let anti-socialist legislation expire
- Socialist response: Erfurt program
- Achieve goals thru political participation
- Capitalism doomed anyway, so concentrate on improving workers’ lives
- SPD: in theory, vehemently opp to GE, in practice, functioned w/inst.

Evolutionary Socialism

- Eduard Bernstein
- Questioned orthodox Marxism
- Esp pessimistic appraisal capitalism & necessity of revolution
- Inner contradictions of capitalism discussed by Marx simply not developed
- Working man's vote meant social reform thru democratic methods
- Revisionism



Russia

- Dealing w/major political discontent & social discontent of industrialization simultaneously
- Sergei Witte did an amazing job to industrialize Russia, but it was still behind when in 1917 Lenin forces a “marxist” revolution on the country

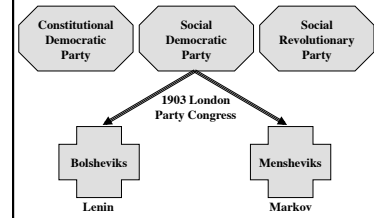
Sergei Witte

- Finance minister 1892
- Background in railways & private business
- Epitomized 19th C modernizer
- Carefully planned economic development
 - Protective tariffs, high taxes, gold standard, & efficiency
- Strong financial relationships w/France led to later diplomatic cooperation

Russian Discontent

- Landowners resented capitalists' successes
- A small industrial proletariat emerged, but their working & living conditions were extremely poor
- They had little state protection, unions illegal, 11.5 hour workday only concession
- Peasants highly burdened, & lives little improved
- Inefficient farming, poor finances, and "land hunger" = frequent uprisings

Russian Politics



Differences/Similarities between Various Contenders for Power in Russia				
	BOLSHEVIKS	MENSHEVIKS	SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARIES	CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATS
Ideological Issues				
Belief in violent revolution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belief that communist revolution would have a mass character	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belief in a classless society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vision of future	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lenin

His ideology forced the official split of the Social Democratic Party by 1912

"What is to be Done?" 1902	"Two Tactics of SD in the Bourgeois-Democratic Revolution" 1905
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condemned all accommodations • Criticized trade unionism • No mass democratic workers' party • No spontaneous revolutionary consciousness would arise • Revolution required small, organized, secret party elite • Revolution not inevitable, nor would it arrive democratically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unite proletariat & peasantry - agrarian discontent could be used • Tsarist govt could not suppress this alliance • i.e. dual social revolution